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OBJECTS.

I. Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals.

II. To spread a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge may affect the improvement of the race.

III. To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the schools, and elsewhere.

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Recent and Periodical Literature.

Anderson, Dame Adelaide. *Women in the Factory.* John Murray. London. 1922. 7/6.

THE sub-title of this book "An Administrative Adventure, 1893-1921" gives a clue to the spirit which actuated the Women Inspectors of Factories during the twenty-eight years under review. It is a wonderful story of the pioneer work of courageous women for the women and girl workers of this country. It will be a revelation to many that the cruelties of industrial conditions survived the legislation of the last half of the nineteenth century. The tale of the fight against those conditions is told without adornment, and needs none, for the bare facts are eloquent. The chapters on dangerous and injurious trades, on the employment of mothers, on the effects of the war and on the growth of welfare work are all of absorbing interest. It is indeed a "story of which no responsible thinker or leader in the nation's affairs should ever be allowed to remain ignorant."

B.A.R.

Ashby, Hugh T., B.A., M.D. *Infant Mortality.* Cambridge University Press. Oct: pp. 211. 2nd Edition. 15s.

THE second edition of this book is issued at the time when the Child Welfare Centre movement is very much in the public eye. It is a very plain statement of the work which Welfare Centres have done in the last eight years, and the author is not slow in attributing the great decline in infantile mortality to the work of the Centre System. Even if we do not accept his view that the decline from 110 per 1000, the figure for 1915, to 80 per 1000 in 1920, is due mainly to Child Welfare work, no one can ignore the fact that it has been one of the principal factors. The figures, when available for the years 1921-22, when material prosperity was certainly less than in 1915-20 among the labouring classes, will be awaited with interest. It is probable that increased material prosperity, better wages, and better feeding of the mothers, has been as important a factor as the work of the Welfare Clinics. With this reservation the book before us is to be commended and the author congratulated upon a clear and concise marshalling of his facts. The hope of the future lies certainly as much, and more, in education of the mother of to-morrow, as in the treatment of the infant to-day.

F.C.L.

Carnoy, Albert. *Les Indo-Européens.* Collection Lovanium Vromant, Bruxelles, 1921. Pp. 246. 18.5 x 12.5 em. 7 frcs.

LOUVAIN is reasserting its ancient vigour by issuing books giving syntheses of research in a form interesting to the reading public. The present work is sufficiently well informed in linguistics to discuss Tokharian and Hittite for example and to urge that the latter is a hybrid language. On the archaeological side the author's reading is obviously less careful and fresh. He supports the thesis that the Indo-European languages spread from what are now the steppes of S. Russia, north of the Black Sea and that they were carried about Western Europe to a large extent by broadheads. He however guards himself by saying that there had been broadheads in central and western Europe ages earlier, meaning thereby apparently the broadheads of the mountain zone from the French Central Plateau, through the Alps to Asia Minor. Incidentally he upholds the view that the Albanians are not autochthonous on the west side of the peninsula but rather invaders from Thrace. Much is made of the pre-Indo-European basis of life in the Mediterranean lands, the "Celtic fringe" and North West Europe. It will thus be seen that we have a reasonable re-setting of an old controversy which had lain dormant for some time. The survey of Indo-European language families is not so well done as in Meillet's work (*Les langues dans l'Europe nouvelle*). The author goes on to discuss the characters of the Indo-European cradle-land as judged from the common roots of words, the domestic animals (sheep, goats, oxen, horses, dogs and pigs), the cultivated plants (barley, millet, wheat), villages and towns, vessels and food, arms, clothing, commerce, weights and measures, social schemes, law, beliefs and ceremonies, and methods of transport. Altogether an interesting refurbishing of an old story more or less brought up to date. The reader should study Feist (*Indogermanen und Germanen*, Halle, 1914) along with this little book.

H.J.F.

Frets, G. P. *Heredity of Headform in Man*. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1921. 193 pp., 27 × 17 cm. Reprinted from "Genetica, Vol. III., 1921, pp. 193 ff.

THE book includes large numbers of tables and mathematical analyses by a worker who has obviously read widely in biology, but it nevertheless seems that his conclusions do not follow in many cases from the data he gives. For example, he treats of the cephalic indices of parents and children, the latter of all ages, and reaches conclusions apparently without realising that the cephalic index of a young child is not comparable scientifically with that of an adult. We need long continued researches such as those of Miss Fleming ("Man," 1922) to give us a clue to the changes of head proportion during growth. It may well be that Frets' idea of segregation of cephalic-type-inheritance will be confirmed, many observers at least incline to that opinion. Whether his large non-hereditary variability of the head index is really mainly the growth-changes which he does not realise time will shew: this is at least probable. Frets believes broadheadedness is often dominant over longheadedness and here most workers will agree with him. But unfortunately the whole book is spoilt by the indiscriminate treatment of children with adults while the facts of growth are still unknown.

H.J.F.

McCabe, Joseph. *Marriage and Divorce*. Watts & Co. London. People's edition. 2/-.

THIS work claims to be "a searching examination of the marriage laws and a powerful appeal for divorce reform." It was written as a reply to an active campaign inaugurated by Roman Catholics to abolish divorce. The marriage laws of the Romans are described in detail and are followed by an account of the morals of pagan v. mediaeval times all designed to show that the influence of Christianity was practically negligible. The author calls it an historical sketch, but it is not written with the impartiality which historians should adopt.

B.A.R.

Public Health. London County Council Annual Report, 1921. Vol. 3.

A BRIEF notice, such as can only be given in a Journal of this character, cannot do justice to this valuable report. We note that the medical treatment of many conditions, particularly among children, is occupying an increasingly important position in preventive medicine, and that in this, as in other directions, there is co-operation between the official side and voluntary committees and organisations.

This summary of the Public Health work of the London County Council should be studied by all specialists in preventive medicine, and also by all workers who are interested in the amelioration of conditions which impair the health and happiness of the multitude, and lead to the development of inferior individuals from the Eugenic point of view.

E.W.J.

Shuttleworth and Potts. *Mentally Deficient Children*. 5th edition, pp. 320. Published by H. K. Lewis & Co., London. 10s. 6d.

THE fact that a fifth edition has been called for, shows that this work is establishing for itself a position as a recognised English text book on the subject of mental deficiency. It has been somewhat revised, and additions have been made relating to mental tests, psychotherapy and criminal procedure.

The book bristles with quotations and references to authorities, which makes it a little tedious reading. "A knowledge of Psychotherapy" (we presume by that is meant modern analytical psychology) is stated to be "invaluable in dealing with defectives because it gives an insight into some of their troubles and difficulties." It is to be regretted that this line of study is not followed up, and it is hoped that in a future edition, further information in this direction will be given.

The book is well illustrated and can be confidently recommended to those who desire a complete survey of the subject in a small compass.

E.W.J.

Stanton, Hazel M. *The Inheritance of Specific Musical Capacities*. Eugenics Record Office. Bulletin, No. 22. April, 1922.

IN this bulletin there are presented the results of an elaborate enquiry into the inheritance of musical ability. A large amount of information was obtained concerning the environments of the subjects of the investigation, whether or not they had

any musical training or any opportunity of learning music and so on. The results of the investigation show that musical capacity is inherited, and that, when different elements in musical capacity such as sense of pitch and sense of tune are separately investigated, superior capacity is dominant to low capacity.

A.M.C.S.

Van Loon, Hendrik. *The Story of Mankind.* Harrap; London, Calcutta, Sydney. 1922. 12s. 6d. Illustrated.

EUGENICS is, one would suppose, the very last science that ninety-nine people out of a hundred would think of teaching to their children. Yet judging by the difficulty of impressing eugenic ideas upon adults, it is a science with the teaching of which one cannot begin too soon.

It is of course a reasonable question how far the conceptions of heredity, environment, and racial characteristics can be taken in by children. In the present writer's belief and experience there are very few conceptions, however abstract, that cannot be understood by children of 8 or 9, provided that the teacher is sufficiently familiar with his subject to simplify his meaning and illustrate it accurately. In the case of the science of eugenics, there are several avenues of approach to the child's intelligence. One only need concern us here. The teaching of history offers a real field of opportunity. History, in the writer's view, could be so presented to children from the outset that such ideas as the survival of fine and sound and adaptable races; the out-cropping of racial characteristics, the effects of environment, in-breeding, and so on, would become as familiar as the notions of kings, battles, and racial predominance are to-day.

Dr. Van Loon has not used this opportunity quite as much as his title might lead one to expect. He has little to say about heredity, though the idea is implied in his early chapters. Nor has he used the Deltæian conception of the state as an organism, constantly developing, to link on to a biological view of life and history. Racial characteristics and the effect of environment are however kept fairly well in view. The book is in other respects a very satisfactory presentment of the history of mankind to children; the proportion kept throughout the book is admirable, and the picture-maps and diagrams are an excellent example of simplification of the subject without any serious sacrifice of accuracy. There is a tolerable bibliography, too often omitted in children's books.

Archiv für Rassen-und Gesellschafts-Biologie. Vol. 14. July, 1922.

PROFESSOR H. VOGT and Dr. R. Klanigute have made further investigations on the *Inheritance of Colour Blindness*. The facts are consistent with the view that it is dependent upon a simple sex-linked factor.

An interesting anonymous article describes the Fick family. Since the seventeenth century there have been many eminent members of this family. They suffered severely during the war and it now looks as though they were dying out.

This number also contains a review of a pamphlet by Dr. Hirsch, a Berlin practitioner of wide experience. He is of opinion that abortion is practised in 23% of all pregnancies in Berlin and that there are not less than 600,000 abortions yearly in Germany. If these figures are not grossly exaggerated, abortion clearly plays a larger part in the regulation of numbers than is generally recognised.

The following interesting figures are quoted from the vital statistics of Amsterdam:

Age of Mother.	Born in 1917.		Boys to 100 Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	
under 25	1724	1569	110
25 to 29	2246	2122	106
30 to 34	1686	1600	105
35 to 39	1076	1055	102
40 and over	464	479	97

A.M.C.S.

Archivio per l'Antropologia e la Etnologia. Vol. L. 1920.

The late Giuffrida Ruggieri gives measurements of all the Albanian skulls known to have been studied, namely 24 males and 10 females. The former average about an index of 85 if one of the skulls studied by the author is removed as entirely distinct; it is hypsistenocephalic. The women average over 87 thus exhibiting the usual relation between the sexes.

Sera begins a series of articles towards an "Anthropological History of Europe"

and deals mainly with the north and east, one notes incidentally that he seems to bring the "so-called Germanic" type across the Caucasus from the Persian-Armenian region.

An article on finger-prints by Volta, discusses types amongst these, while Mochi contributes a discussion of the Quaternary Deposits and Palæolithic periods in Italy and institutes comparisons with conditions in Europe generally.

H.J.F.

Bulletins et Mémoires. Soc. Anthropol., Paris, VII sér. t.1, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1920.

One of the articles which concerns eugenists is that of Bonifacy tending to show that the purely European element in Indo-China is by no means maintaining itself. With 218 marriages between Europeans and 58 between a European man and an Annamite woman there are (in the same series of years) records of 876 European and 687 hybrid children. It is not suggested that the 687 are the outcome of the 58 marriages only, a great deal of irregular intercourse takes place. The hybrids apparently tend much more towards Annamite than towards French life into which they appear not to be easily received; apparently there is rather more of the colour bar in official Indo-China than in some other French domains.

Another article of some length is by Zaborowski on the Hittites and the Bronze Age, a period in which he thinks broadheaded populations were spreading from Asia to Europe. For him the Hittite type was short, large-headed, and broad-faced, with round eyes, short nose and wide open nostrils, the orbital region almost sunk, beard nil. With this he contrasts the Assyrian with large outstanding eyes, almond shaped, long curved nose, curly hair, tall stature, strong muscle. In another article Zaborowski combines a tribute to the late Gustav Retzius with a discussion of the "Saces" as blond longheaded Aryan speaking peoples of central Asia.

Henri Martin discusses a child's skull (8 years of age) of Monsterial date found at La Quina (Charente). It is of considerable interest to have detailed facts about a young individual of the Neanderthal type and this should lead to an interesting revision of ideas about the specialisations of that ancient race.

H.J.F.

AMERICAN.

SOME HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO, by Franklin O. Nichols. The important diseases affecting the negro in America are tuberculosis, the various infantile diseases, pellagra, and venereal diseases. Tuberculosis is exacting a toll of about eleven times as many coloured boys between the ages of ten and fourteen, as white boys, and about eight times as many coloured girls as white. After the age of thirty-five there is not much difference in the effect of the disease on the two races. The average death-rate of negro babies is 200 out of each 1,000 births. The author thinks statistics regarding venereal diseases too unreliable to quote, but remarks that these diseases form a public health menace, and are responsible for much insanity, locomotor ataxia, sterility, organic heart trouble, and other pathological conditions. The death-rate of coloured people is about 16 per 1,000, as compared with 10 per 1,000 of white. The average length of life of a white male is 46 years, of coloured male 37 years, of white female 52 years, of coloured female 39 years. The writer does not consider that the difference in prevalence of diseases is an indictment against the negro, or that the prevalence is because of race *per se*. The causes of disease are ignorance of hygienic and social measures; the fear of the physician and the hospital; environmental conditions such as poor housing, over crowding, a lack of recreational facilities and economic competition. Large numbers of coloured people are moving from the rural districts to urban centres, and are suffering in the process of adjustment. The over indulgence of appetites is a significant cause of disease. Emotional arousalment of any kind has its dangers. Another important point is that correctional and medical measures often do not function in the case of the negro. Many communities are satisfied to leave their negro districts in insanitary conditions. Disease does not draw race lines, and wherever there is disease, if not controlled, it is bound to spread.

Preventive measures should include the provision of health lectures, preferably by physicians, the inculcation of the importance of fresh air, wholesome food, and a balanced diet. A physical examination once yearly, sick or well, might be contemplated. The importance of the monogamous home and of sex instruction for children must be recognised. The repression of venereal disease must be pursued. The psychology of childhood and adolescence must be more fully studied.

J.A.L.

Birth Control News, No. 4. August, 1922.

THIS issue reports in full the discussion at the public meeting convened by the Mayor of Deptford at the Town Hall on Birth Control. The meeting was well attended and discussion lively. Whether the upshot will be the consent of the Council to the giving of advice on birth control at the municipal Infant Welfare centres was not apparent.

E.F.

Birth Control News. October, 1922.

In an article entitled "France Tricked," the result of the first year's Population figures, following the 1920 law making all contraception criminal, has shown a decrease of the Birth rate but an increase of abortions. The writer points out that the elimination of venereal diseases and an alteration in the laws of inheritance would do more to repopulate France than this reactionary attempt to conceal knowledge.

E.F.

The British Journal of Psychology. Vol. XII. Part 3. April, 1922.

A NOTE by Cyril Burt on THE MENTAL AFTER-EFFECTS OF SLEEPING SICKNESS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN summarises the information recently published by Drs. Pater-on and Spence. These workers investigated 25 cases between the ages of three months and eleven years in which the diagnosis was incontrovertible. All patients who before the onset of the illness were not of normal health or intelligence were excluded. In only 25% of the cases were there no serious after effects either physical or mental. The mental effects were the most serious. The mental condition was affected in 18 cases. Of these, seven are grossly mentally deficient and in a state of permanent and hopeless idiocy. Others show various degrees of mental derangement.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF TRAINING CHILDREN, by E. C. Oakden and Mary Start. The authors find that indications of time play a less important part in children's thought than do those of space. The growth of children's knowledge of conventional time is a slow process beginning at an age of four years and arriving nearly at the adult level at fourteen years of age. The most important period in its development seems to be about the age of eleven when a rapid advance takes place. The practical conclusions would seem to be that dates have little meaning for children unless definitely explained and correlated with the child's own activities. Again children at this stage seem chiefly to notice what people in bygone ages had not, rather than what they had, and this suggests that emphasis should be laid on positive detail. There is little ability to conceive of continuity of development up to eleven years of age which should thus be left to higher classes.

A.M.C.-S.

The Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene, No. 3. October, 1921. No. 4. January, 1922.

A PERUSAL of those two numbers of the official organ of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, shews that the importance of the mental health of the community from the national, as well as from the individual point of view, is being fully recognised.

A report on a "Mental Hygiene Survey of the Province of Saskatchewan" conducted by the Committee, is a model of its kind, and is concluded by recommendations for dealing adequately with the problems revealed. A similar survey appears to have been made several years ago by the same Committee in Manitoba, and it is interesting to note in a report on "Manitoba's Progress in Mental Hygiene," that the developments that have followed and the progress made in "A great humanitarian and health experiment" are described as "unprecedented." The work of this character being done in the American Continent, is of interest to all practical Eugenists.

An article on "The Gifted Child" by Tait, draws well deserved attention to the fact that the education of the super-normal is of infinitely more benefit to society than the segregation and the elimination of the unfit, and that there is a tendency in preventive medicine to strive after "quantity . . . neglecting quality which is much more important."

Mathers in an article on the "Relation of General Medicine to Mental Medicine" draws attention to the fact that the outlook in general medicine is too materialistic, and pleads for a greater recognition of the psychic aspects.

There are a number of other articles of interest, which show that mental hygiene is a question that is very much alive in Canada.

E.W.J.

Eugenical News. April, 1922.

DETAILS are given of the bill which has recently been introduced into the parliament of Czecho-Slovakia which proposes the legalisation of abortion when requested by a woman before the third month of pregnancy. It is estimated that about 100,000 illegal abortions are now performed annually. The supporters of the bill argue that a stricter enforcement of the existing laws would not decrease abortion, whereas under the conditions proposed by the bill the dangers of clandestine abortion would be diminished and the increase of diseased and of criminal families would be checked.

June, 1922.

THIS number contains a summary of the mothers' pensions laws in the U.S.A. Only eight states have no laws granting pensions to needy mothers while forty States and two territories have such laws. Several of these States grant pensions to women other than mothers who have children dependent on them. Only three States, on the other hand, make any provision for expectant mothers.

A note on the statistics of inter-state migration in the U.S.A. shows that it is very extensive; as a result there will develop far more quickly than might otherwise be the case a uniform culture and a common language.

Some figures showing the dental condition of nearly 3,000 men classified by nationality are given. These were applicants for employment with the Standard Oil Company. They were examined by the Medical Officer of the Company who found American negroes and Italians to have the best teeth. Poles and Austrians came next. Irish came last. English, Danish, Germans, Swedish and Norwegians are very little better than the Irish. It looks as though feeble resistance to dental caries is a Nordic trait.

July, 1922.

Abstracts of papers read at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Eugenics Research Association are given in this number. The conclusions reached by Professor Hunt regarding the question of lethal selection in war may be noticed. Working on data referring to students of the University of Mississippi, who took part in the Civil War, he finds that the results of the war were dysgenic. Similarly in the great war the casualties among officers exceeded those among the men by 1.9 per 1000.

A.M.C.S.

Genetics. Vol. VII. March, 1922.

The Influence of Alcohol on the Fertility of White Rats, by E. C. Macdowell. The size of litters is reduced about 10% both in treated rats and in rats whose parents or grandparents were treated. The influence of treatment on numbers of litters is far more remarkable. The reduction is about 65% in the case of treated rats. The treatment of rats from treated litters made a smaller reduction, about 35%, than when the treatment was confined to one generation. On the other hand, rats whose parents or grandparents alone were treated produced from a third to a half as many again as the controls. The explanation suggested is as follows: First there is an inherited modification that reduces the size of litters. Secondly there is a selective elimination of germ plasma bearing factors detrimental to litter production. Thus alcohol modifies fertility in two different ways which act in generations after the first in opposite directions.

A.M.C.S.

Vol. XII. October, 1922.

Sex Ratio and Unisexual Sterility in Hybrid Animals, by J. B. S. Haldane. A summary of the available data regarding the sex of the first generation of crosses between animal species or races shows that it is the heterozygous sex which is absent, rare or sterile. The explanation suggested is based on the difference in the intensity of the sex factors which is more serious in the heterozygous than in the homozygous sex.

One-sided Masculine and Sex-Linked Inheritance in *Lebistes reticulatus*, by O. Winge. Crosses between races of this fish are interpreted as showing that factors are borne by the chromosomes which give rise to what he calls one

sided masculine inheritance. Factors are also borne by the X-chromosomes and give rise to ordinary sex-limited inheritance. There is crossing-over between the X- and the Y-chromosomes.

A. M. C.S.

Journal of Genetics. April, 1922. XII. 1. Cambridge University Press.

The most notable contribution to this issue is Miss Tine Tammes' paper on the flower colours in flora. The effects of eight distinct factors (A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.) have so far been analysed. Petal colour appears to be determined by two factors according to scheme I.

I		D	d	II		A	a
	F	Blue	Pink		E	Common	Light
	f	Lilac	Dark pink		e	Pale	Very pale

Each of these appear in four shades, which are designated in order of decreasing intensity by the terms—common, light, pale, very pale,—and determined by two more factors as shown in Scheme II. Dominance appears to be normal save that in the *dd* plants A is recessive.

The anther is yellow save when the factors B, D, and H are all present in the dominant phase. The petal shape is usually broad and flat, but in the combination *bcd* is crimped and narrow. Seeds appear in three colours depending on the three factors B, D and G. All the four *g* types are yellow, the others are brown with the exception of *b D G* which is described as greyish green. The factor C, which appears to be dominant in the determination of petal shape, appears as a recessive in the determination of dark veins on coloured petals; thus *CC* has dark veins, while *Cc* is described as "without veins."

There are indications of the co-operation of additional factors, and of multiple allelomorphism in those already studied. The author is to be congratulated upon clearing up such a great variety of types as have already been reduced to order. It should be said, however, that the presentation is far from clear; the genetic facts are much obscured by redundant discussion, and a complicated and unnecessarily schematic representation of the interaction of the factors occupies much space.

R. A. F.

National Health. October, 1922.

Dr. Chapin's article on "The Question of Adoption" maintains that the large majority of abandoned children have a good "organic" inheritance; and that if they are adopted and give a good "social" inheritance the result is nearly always good. He points out that England is one of the few civilized countries that has no adoption laws. The subject is more fully treated in a book by the author called "Hereditry and Child Culture."

E.E.

November, 1922.

"The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child" appeals for Parliamentary help to promote improvement in position of illegitimate children and their mothers. They point out that England and Wales are the only civilised countries which have no law to remove the stigma of bastardy from illegitimate children whose parents subsequently marry. They give the clauses of Mr. Wignall's Illegitimacy Bill which amends the existing law in a really effectual manner.

E.E.

The New Generation. Vol. I., No. 8. Aug., 1922.

This number contains a full report on the International Conference on "Birth Control" held at the Kingsway Hall. One of the most satisfactory features of the Congress seems to have been the full reports in the Press granted to it.

E.E.

Rapports présentés au 1er Congrès de la Ligue Nationale Belge contre le péril Vénérien. 80, Rue de Livorne, Bruxelles, 1922.

Ligüé eugénique et le péril Vénérien. Dr. Boulenger, president of the Belgian Society of Eugenics, contributes a short paper outlining lucidly the points of con-

tact between Eugenic and Anti-Venereal propaganda. Incidentally he includes educational advice which in the opinion of the present writer has the greatest possible practical value: in all and every grade of school he would introduce the teaching of simple biology on the Animal side. As he most truly points out if children's "Nature Study" is allowed to consist in the care of chickens, mice, rabbits, guinea-pigs, or indeed the breeding of any common animal, under wise instruction, specific lectures or teaching on parenthood or venereal diseases will not be needed till much later.

C.B.S.H.

Science Progress. October, 1922.

Lunar Periodicity in Living Organisms, by H. Munro Fox. It was formerly imagined that the moon had an effect on many phenomena, the weather, for instance. Most of these supposed examples have no evidence to support them. Mr Fox, however, has lately found that a sea-urchin living in the Gulf of Suez spawns round about full moon. The same does not, oddly enough, hold good of the sea-urchins at Alexandria. Mr. Fox has reviewed the other well-attested cases of lunar periodicity in animals and they are very few. They mostly refer to Polychaete worms. There is a low correlation between the human reproductive rhythm and the lunar period; this would appear to depend upon a correlation between the menstrual cycle and the lunar cycle. Examples among plants are equally rare.

A. M. C.S.

Scientia. I. XI. 1922. Pp. 327—333.

LA QUESTION SOCIALE. L'ABOLITION DU SALARIAT. G. D. H. Cole. The writer of this article pleads for the abolition of wages on the grounds that they are connected with degrading conditions incompatible with the elementary human rights of the worker. In the first place the receiver of wages has no security; he is employed so long as the employer can make a profit. Two suggestions have been made to remedy this state of affairs, one that each industry should maintain its unemployed, the other that the State should do so. If either course were adopted the employer's expectation of profit would no longer be the basis of employment. In the second place the worker has no responsibility for the nature of the work in which he is engaged; this depends also, we are told, on the employer's desire for profit and bears no relation to the needs of the community.

In order that the worker should produce good work three conditions are essential. The first is security, that is, the certain knowledge that his income depends not on the profits of any individual but on the power of the community to procure for its members the means of good living. Secondly, he must know that his work is for a useful purpose. Thirdly he must have responsibility for the manner in which the services are performed, that is, he must have control of the direction of any undertaking. As soon as the wages system can be abolished and these three conditions realised, then we shall have better workers and better men and women.

There are several points in this argument which are open to criticism. One gathers from it that there is a mysterious source whence the employer draws his profits, if, as we are told, he has commodities produced which are not wanted by the community and serve no useful purpose. But if the consumer's wants are not supplied the employer will seek his profits in vain.

Again is there any justification for supposing that the worker does better work when he feels that he is working for the good of the whole community and not for fear of losing his employment? Experience teaches us otherwise. Human nature being what it is, the fear that his wife and children may starve—a degrading motive we are assured—is still a more powerful stimulus to honest work than the vague ideal—the common good.

B.A.R.

Wirtschaft und Statistik.

for 1st July, 1922, gives the numbers of German killed and missing, for each of the five years of the war, divided according to age and marital condition. The following distribution by age is taken from a notice of the above article in *Bulletin de la Statistique General de la France*, July, 1922.

	Number killed.
Less than 18	46,659
19	109,294
20	158,265
21	155,717
22	187,995
23	119,616
24	102,738
25—29	389,904
30—34	247,760
35—39	147,567
40—44	58,600
45 and over	17,036
Total of known age	1,691,151
Unknown	690
Total	1,691,841

It is much to be desired that similar data in respect of age distribution and marital condition should be made available for this country. Additional points of eugenic interest, which should be available without special research, are the distribution by military rank, and, of the married men, by number of children.

R. A. F.

Whittier Social Case History Manuel.
Whittier Scale for Grading Juvenile Offenders.
Home conditions and native intelligence.

These are exceedingly useful and suggestive handbooks for those engaged in social work, or desirous of studying social problems—particularly juvenile delinquents and the development of the mentally deficient and other sub-normal cases. The writers assert the need—they presume a desire on the part of social students—for a scientific grading and understanding of sub-normal members of the community, and they proceed, chapter by chapter, and form by form, to illustrate how the arrangements for this can be done and the grading carried into effect. The books contain a wealth of detail which must be invaluable to the enquirer, the "field worker" and all who desire to come into really close touch with the human material which at bottom constitutes the "case." The writers rightly appreciate—they do not argue, they take it as established—that this is the only proper basis for the understanding of social problems, and they therefore commence, in each case, with a multitude of questions, more or less intimate in character, and proceed to arrange, tabulate, and reach conclusions.

It requires an intimate knowledge of social problems and in particular of the native quality and up-bringing of the non-social and anti-social elements in the community, to fully appreciate the value of these handbooks, and all interested in social work, making the "case" the basis of their work, will find the books invaluable. But for the dabbler in social problems, the politician, and others without practical knowledge the books must come as something of a shock. It is impossible to read these books without feeling not only the urgent need for the application of the methods they teach, but also how very much some of the American States are in advance of this country in their knowledge and understanding of these problems and the courage they display in their efforts to increase both.

One needs to be in close touch with local administration in England to understand the bitter hostility to any sort of investigation to-day—an attitude not only displayed by the elected person, but shared to a large extent by the official mind. It is as if every elected person, and nearly all officials, went in fear of some shameful exposure, that increased knowledge must bring about,—witness the extremity of feeling displayed at the maiming and passing of the Mental Deficiency Act.

Precise, or even measurable, understanding of non-social elements is not possible in a community in which democratic control has run so far in advance of general education. Whilst therefore we welcome these papers for the excellent example they put before us in the method of enquiry and keeping of records, and in the hope that the application of the methods they suggest across the Atlantic may ultimately

lead to the adoption on this side of similar methods, we realize that that will now be possible until the knowledge in England of social problems is much higher than it is to-day.

E.J.L.

The World's Health. Vol. III. No. 7. July, 1922.

"The Education of the adolescent in Social Hygiene". This article gives an excellent brief summary of the causes and incidence of venereal diseases and their sequelae, also a historical survey of the Child Welfare Movement.

Vol. III., No. 9. September, 1922.

"The Fly." A most excellent graphic talk to children on the dangers of the fly is given by Dr. Kleinschmidt of New York. It would do equally well as a model talk to small children in England.

E.E.

Vol. III., No. 8. August, 1922.

The New German Venereal Disease Law enacts that patients must continue treatment until discharged by the doctor, makes the offender who propagates the disease liable to three years' imprisonment and deals with offensive and misleading advertisements, etc. It will be interesting to watch the results of the Law.

E.E.

Letter to the Editor

Whitley, Coventry,
5th, November, 1922.

Sir,

In the October number of the REVIEW are two suggestions, both aiming at Eugenic Registration; one on page 199 by an anonymous correspondent, and one on page 185 by Dr. Adami in the course of his article "A True Aristocracy." Each of them seems to me to need modification in the direction of the other.

The writer of "The Scheme of Eugenic Reform" would use compulsion and classify everybody; Dr. Adami would eschew compulsion and only classify the best. Would not the mean between these two suggestions be the wisest course? I mean, public registration of all who were willing to be examined. It would no doubt take some years for registration to become fashionable and produce an appreciable effect, but if we aim at compulsion we shall miss the mark altogether and never get registration at all. We might hope that a couple of decades would see the custom of voluntary registration well established if it were started and encouraged by really influential people who themselves submitted to examination, and then all who neglected to register would come to be looked on with a certain suspicion by possible mates as undesirable persons to marry, and they would be discouraged by public opinion from having children.

I believe that public registration of the *healthy* is the only method that will make any real progress towards the elimination of venereal disease. The methods of both the Disinfectionists and the Moralists fall short of elimination, and moreover, as they work against one another, they accomplish less than either would if it held the field alone. But registration of the healthy could work with either or both. It would not hamper the Disinfectionists nor offend the Moralists. As Dr. Adami says, public registration is quite a practical proposition. We do not jib at the public registration of University Degrees or other guarantees of mental efficiency, nor do we think the physical examination for the Army and Navy extraordinary.

I repeat that the movement only needs the example of influential people to be a success. Most normal people would be proud to come in to it even if they could not expect to be classed as A.1.

Yours, etc.,
HAROLD, W. H. HELBY.

Office News.

On Tuesday, October 17th, at a meeting of the Catford Women's Co-operative Guild, the Secretary spoke to a small meeting leading to an hour's intelligent discussion on human heredity.

On Friday, October 20th, at the Mansford Street Mission, E., the Laymen's League (Free Christian) held an informal meeting for discussion at which the Secretary opened proceedings and Mr. Leslie Clarke took an active part.

MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Junior Scientific Club at Oxford, Mr. A. M. Carr-Saunders, editor of the *EUGENICS REVIEW*, gave a clear and lucid account of the methods and results of the science of Eugenics. He explained its intricate connection with the question of heredity and with the social problems that face us to-day, of which the chief one is that undesirable members of society, such as those mentally deficient, propagate their kind faster than do normal men, and their undesirable characteristics are passed on to the next generation.

The Secretary addressed Meetings at Chingford of Women Citizens' Guilds on Monday, Nov. 13th, 1922, and Tuesday, November 21st, on the elementary principles of Eugenics.

Mr. Hope-Jones addressed a meeting of the Dorian Society on the introduction of the S.P.E.L. on Monday, November 13th, at 7-30 p.m. in a room of the Westminster Central Hall.

The Lewisham Congregational Church Women's Guild held a meeting on Tuesday, November 28th, addressed by Mr. Bramwell, who found an intelligent discussion resulted.

On December 8th the Secretary was invited to take part in a debate in St. Albans in a room of the Public Library.

The Office was closed for a week at Christmas.

MEMBERS' MEETINGS.

The first meeting of the Session took place in the Royal Society's rooms Burlington House on Tuesday, October 24th, when Mr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office read a paper on the work of that Office; with illustrations showing photographs of the institution and plans; with diagrammatic analysis of the numerous sides of the work and the organisation which co-ordinates all departments into one consistent whole. It is impossible without reproduction of these and of the substance of the lecture to convey how impressive is the mass of work undertaken at Cold Spring Harbour or how interesting and ingenious the many devices for utilising space and effort for the maximum of achievement. Readers are recommended to study with care the material which will be available in the Congress Reports now in the press and mentioned elsewhere in this number. Major Darwin presided.

On Friday, December 1st, at 5 p.m. in the Royal Society's Rooms, Professor J. T. Cunningham, D.Sc., gave a very lucid and interesting résumé of his book on "Hormones and Heredity," under the title "The Present Position of the Question of the influence of external Conditions in relation to Eugenics." Professor MacBride presided and warmly congratulated the lecturer on having been the pioneer in this view of evolution, to which he professed increasing conviction.

On December 15th (Friday), at 8 p.m., the Editor, Mr. A. M. Carr-Saunders, read a paper which appears in this issue. Major Darwin was in the chair. Some interesting discussion followed this paper to which many members have looked forward eagerly.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

The Council have with great regret to report the death of one of its valued members, Colonel Grove-Hills, C.B. He was best known in the scientific world in

connection with his astronomical researches. During the whole of the war he was recalled to the colours and filled important posts in England. His grandfather, Sir William Robert Grove, Judge of the High Court, who made a high reputation both in law and in science, and his father and mother were all warm friends of Sir Francis Galton. Colonel Grove-Hills was always ready to assist the Society when it came within his power; as for example when he entertained the International Committee of Eugenics at his charming house in Kensington in 1919. The Society has lost a keen sympathiser, who is widely mourned.

EUGENIC SOCIETIES.

INDIAN EUGENICS SOCIETY, LAHORE.—It is with great interest that this Society hears of the energetic propaganda being carried on in India. The account sent by the Secretary is given below in full. Professor Gopalji is also the founder of the Indian Birth Control Society and is in close touch with both the Neo-Malthusian League and the Society for Constructive Birth Control, so that his active work in effect combines Eugenics with Birth Control propaganda.

PROF. GOPALJI ON PROPAGANDA TOUR.—The Society is steadily progressing. There are 10 Branches. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore being fairly active. Among the members are, besides over 10 prominent legislators and over 100 graduates, Raibahadur Ramsarndas, C.I.E.; Raja, Narendranath, M.A., M.L.C.; Prof. Shiyram Kashyap, M.Sc., B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S.; Dr. C. A. Owen, M.D., M.L.C.; Sardar, Harisingh, Deputy Commissioner; Dr. A. B. Arora, Health Officer, Lahore and Khanbahadur, Abdulqadir, Judge, High Court, Lahore.

Professor Gopalji, M.Sc., of Delhi University, is spending his summer vacations (7th July to 7th Oct., 1922) in visiting various Indian towns to enlighten people on Eugenics, stimulate existing branches and start others afresh. He has visited over 15 towns in Central, Southern and Western India. He is now at Bombay, shortly proceeding on a tour in Eastern India. Among his notable lectures were (1) "Eugenics, The True Basis of Social Reform" at Law College, Madras, on 21st August, 1922, Principal Arthur Davies, presided; (2) "Eugenics" at Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Bangalore City on 26th August, 1922, Raobahadur C. B. Rama Rao, M.D., presided; (3) "Eugenics and Birth-Control," at Indian Servants' Society Hall, Bombay, on 8th Sept., 1922.

SOCIÉTÉ BELGE D'EUGENIQUE.—The International Commission which met in Brussels in October of this year owed much in the way of interesting meetings and excursions to the energetic co-operation of this Society, which met simultaneously and organised a series of Conferences and outings as "Journées internationales d'Eugénique."

Amongst the distinguished Eugenists present were Dr. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office; M. Lucien March, of the Statistique de la France; Dr. Moejn from Norway; Dr. Jansen from Copenhagen, with the eminent Belgians, Dr. Willemaerts, Inspector General (Medical) of the Army; the Director General of Hygiene of the Interior, Dr. Velghe; Senator Wittemans, Dr. Boulenger and Dr. Govaert, with the Director of the Institut Solvay, M. Hostelet.

The Société Belge Eugénique is particularly happy in having quarters allotted to it in this fine Sociological Institute, which gives it all possible encouragement and support.

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